

أدرب وأحل المسائل

التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int (x \cos(x+1)) dx$$

$$u = x+1 \quad du = dx \quad v = \sin u = \sin(x+1) \quad dv = \cos(x+1) dx$$

$$\int x \cos(x+1) dx = \int (u-1) \sin u du = \int u \sin u du - \int \sin u du$$

$$= -u \cos u + \int \cos u du + \cos u + C = -x \cos(x+1) + \sin(x+1) + \cos(x+1) + C$$

$$\int x e^{2x} dx$$

$$u = 2x \quad du = 2 dx \quad v = e^{2x} \quad dv = 2e^{2x} dx$$

$$\int x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int u e^u du = \frac{1}{2} (u e^u - \int e^u du) = \frac{1}{2} (2x e^{2x} - e^{2x}) + C = x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

$$\int (2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} dx$$

$$u = 2x^2 - 1 \quad du = 4x dx \quad v = e^{-x} \quad dv = -e^{-x} dx$$

$$\int (2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int u dv = \frac{1}{4} (u v - \int v du) = \frac{1}{4} ((2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} - \int e^{-x} du)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{-x} (4x) dx = \frac{1}{4} (2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} - \int x e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} - (-x e^{-x} - \int e^{-x} dx) = \frac{1}{4} (2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} + x e^{-x} + e^{-x} + C = e^{-x} (2x^2 + 4x + 3) + C$$

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

$$u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x \quad dv = dx$$

$$\int x \ln x dx = \int u v du = \int x \ln x \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx$$

$$u = 2x \quad du = 2 dx \quad v = \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \quad dv = \cos 2x dx$$

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx = \frac{5}{2} \int u dv = \frac{5}{2} (u v - \int v du) = \frac{5}{2} (x \sin 2x - \int \sin 2x du)$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} x \sin 2x - \frac{5}{2} \int \sin 2x (2 dx) = \frac{5}{2} x \sin 2x - 5 \int \sin 2x dx = \frac{5}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2x + C$$

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx$$

$$u = \sec x \quad du = \sec x \tan x dx \quad v = x \quad dv = dx$$

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx = 6 \int u dv = 6 (u v - \int v du) = 6 (x \sec x - \int \sec x dx)$$

$$= 6x \sec x - 6 \int \sec x dx = 6x \sec x - 6 \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$f(x)$ ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$ وتكاملاته المتكررة

x^3	+	$\cos 2x$
$3x^2$	-	$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$
$6x$	+	$-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x$
6	-	$-\frac{1}{8} \sin 2x$
0		$\frac{1}{16} \cos 2x$

$$2x + C \int 2x - 38 \cos 2x - 34x \sin 2x + 34x^2 \cos 2x dx = 12x^3 \sin x - 3 \cos f$$

$$\int x^6 dx = \frac{1}{7} x^7 + C$$

$$\int x^6 - x dx = \int x^6 dx - \int x dx = \frac{1}{7} x^7 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$$

$$\int 2x dx = x^2 + C$$

$$\int 2x dx = -12e^{-x} + C$$

$$\int x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$$

$$\int x \sin x dx = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$\int (1+e^x) dx = x + e^x + C$$

$$\int (1+e^x)(1+e^x) dx = \int (1+e^x)^2 dx = \int (1+2e^x+e^{2x}) dx = x + 2e^x + \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + C$$

$$(1+e^{-x})+C(1+e^x)-e^x-\ln e^{-x}e^{-x+1}dx=e^x \ln$$

أجد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx (160\pi/2e^x \cos x)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx + \cos x dx = 12e^x (\sin x) + C \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} 2e^x \cos x + \cos x dx = 12e^x (\sin x \cos x) \int_0^{\pi/2} 2e^x \cos x + \cos x dx = 12e^{\pi/2} - 12e^0 = 12e^{\pi/2} - 12$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx (171e \ln x)$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx = 2x \ln x dv = dx du = 2x dx v = x \int_1^2 1e^2 \ln x dx u = 2 \ln x^2 dx = \int_1^2 1e^2 \ln 1e \ln x dx = 2e - 0 - 2e + 2 = 2e - 2 \ln x |_{1e}^{-2x} |_{1e} = 2e \ln e - \int_1^2 1e^2 dx = 2x \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 (x e^x) dx (1812 \ln x)$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx + \int_1^2 x dx x + x dx = \int_1^2 12 \ln x dx = \int_1^2 (\ln x + \ln(x e^x)) dx = \int_1^2 (\ln 12 \ln x)$$

نجد بطريقة $\int_1^2 x dx 12 \ln x$ الأجزاء:

$$\int_1^2 x |12 - x|^{12} dx = x |12 - x|^{12} - \int_1^2 12 dx = x \ln x dx = x \ln x dv = dx du = 1x dx v = x \int_1^2 12 \ln u = \ln(x e^x) dx^2 - 1 \int_1^2 x dx = 12x^2 |_{12}^{42} - 12 = 32 \Rightarrow \int_1^2 12 \ln 1 - 2 + 1 = 2 \ln 2 - \ln 2 \ln 2 + 12^2 - 1 + 32 = 2 \ln = 2 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} x dx (19\pi/12\pi/9x \sec^2 x)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} x dx = 13x \tan 3x \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 12\pi 9x \sec^2 3x dx du = dx v = 13 \tan u = x dv = \sec^2 3x dx = 3x \cos 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 12\pi 9 13 \sin 3x dx = 13x \tan^2 \pi/9 - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 12\pi 9 13 \tan \pi \cos \pi/4 + 19 \ln \pi^3 - \pi^3 6 \tan 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} = \pi^2 7 \tan \cos 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} + 19 \ln 13x \tan 12/12 - 19 \ln \pi^4 = \pi^3 27 - \pi^3 6 + 19 \ln \cos 3 - 19 \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx (201e x^4 \ln x)$$

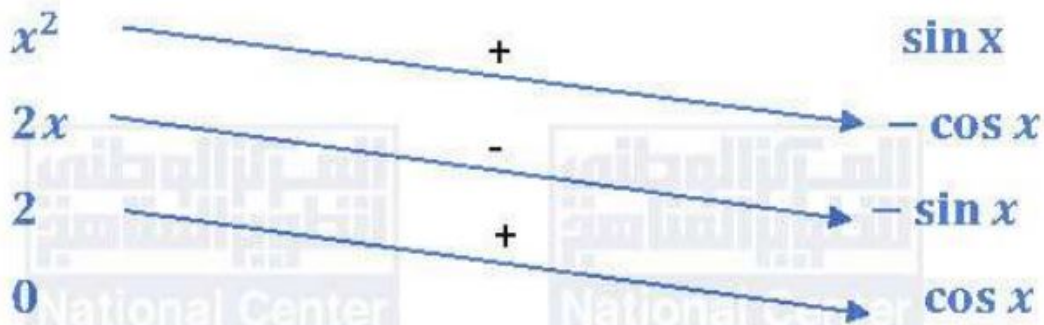
$$\int_1^2 x |1e - \int_1^2 1e 15x^4 dx x dx = 15x^5 \ln x dv = x^4 dx du = dx x v = 15x^5 \int_1^2 1e x^4 \ln u = \ln x |_{1e}^{-125x^5} |_{1e} = 15e^5 - 0 - 125e^5 + 125 = 4e^5 + 125 = 15x^5 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx (210\pi/2x^2 \sin x)$$

نجد $\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx x^2 \sin x$ باستخدام طريقة الجدول:

$f(x)$ ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$ وتكاملاته المتكررة



$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (x^2 + 2x + 2) \sin x \, dx = -x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \pi - 2$$

$$\int_0^1 x(e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = x, \quad dv = (e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx \\ du = dx, \quad v = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - e^{-x} \\ \int_0^1 x(e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}xe^{-2x} - xe^{-x} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 (-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - e^{-x}) \, dx \\ = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2} - e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + \frac{3}{4}e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 x e^x (1+x)^2 \, dx \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = x e^x, \quad dv = (1+x)^2 \, dx \\ du = (x e^x + e^x) \, dx = e^x(x+1) \, dx, \quad v = -\frac{1}{3}(1+x)^{-3} \\ \int_0^1 x e^x (1+x)^2 \, dx = -\frac{1}{3}x e^x (1+x)^{-3} - \int_0^1 e^x (1+x)^{-3} \, dx \\ = -\frac{1}{3}e^2 + \frac{1}{3}e^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}(e^{-1} - e^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^3 \ln x \, dx \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \ln x = x^3 \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln x \, dx \\ \int_0^1 x^3 \ln x \, dx = x^3 \ln x - \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln x \, dx \\ u = x^3, \quad dv = \ln x \\ du = 3x^2 \, dx, \quad v = x^3 \ln x - \int x^3 \, dx = x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \\ \int_0^1 x^3 \ln x \, dx = x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \ln 3 - \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y = x^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x} \\ \int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx = \int x^2 e^y \frac{dy}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int x e^y \, dy \\ dv = e^y \, dy, \quad u = x \\ du = dx, \quad v = e^y \\ \int x e^y \, dy = x e^y - \int e^y \, dy = x e^y - e^y + C \\ \int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 e^{x^2} - e^{x^2}) + C \end{aligned}$$

(26) $\int \frac{dx}{x \cos x}$

$$y = \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x dy, x = e^y \int \frac{dx}{x \cos x} = \int \frac{e^y dy}{e^y \cos y} = \int \frac{dy}{\cos y} = \ln |\sec y + \tan y| + C = \ln |\sec(\ln x) + \tan(\ln x)| + C$$

(27) $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 \sin x}$

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x}, x = \sqrt{y} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 \sin x} = \int \frac{\sqrt{y} dy}{y^3 \sin \sqrt{y}} = \int \frac{dy}{y^{5/2} \sin \sqrt{y}}$$

(28) $\int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin x \cos x}$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2y} \Rightarrow dy = 2y dx, y = e^{2x} \int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{2 \ln y dy}{e^{2x} \sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{2 \ln y dy}{e^{2x} \sin 2x}$$

(29) $\int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sin x}$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2y} \Rightarrow dy = 2y dx, y = e^{2x} \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sin x} = \int \frac{\ln y dy}{e^{2x} \sin x}$$

(30) $\int \frac{x^3 e^{x^2} (x^2 + 1)^2 dx}{x^2}$

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x}, x = \sqrt{y} \int \frac{x^3 e^{x^2} (x^2 + 1)^2 dx}{x^2} = \int \frac{\sqrt{y} e^y (y + 1)^2 dy}{y^2} = \int \frac{e^y (y + 1)^2 dy}{y^{3/2}}$$

